

Date: Tue, 23 Aug 94 03:30:59 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #949
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 23 Aug 94 Volume 94 : Issue 949

Today's Topics:

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Opinions on FT-736, IC-970, IC-820
Rigs in dish washers
Wimpy Audio Output - HT's & Mobiles

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 23 Aug 94 18:30:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Airband transmit
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

All,
does anyone know which 2 meter rig can be modified for air ttransmit as well
as 2 meter transmit? I am a private pilot and I would like to have one for
emergencies as a backup to my main airband radio. Someone said the FT11R can
do it? Is this true?
Thanks for any possible replies.

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 21 August
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY

(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

NOTE: Energetic electron fluence has fallen to near-normal levels. Also, please note that GOES-6 X-RAY SENSOR DATA IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE. In the future, the new GOES-8 spacecraft may become the new secondary spacecraft for the solar x-ray data. GOES-7 will likely remain the primary spacecraft.

```

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 233, 08/21/94
10.7 FLUX=071.1 90-AVG=078 SSN=040 BKI=2200 2211 BAI=004
BGND-XRAY=A2.0 FLU1=5.4E+05 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=3211 3321 PAI=008
BOU-DEV=019,010,003,003,019,019,008,006 DEV-AVG=011 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.5 @ 0513UT XRAY-MIN= A1.1 @ 1943UT XRAY-AVG= A4.0
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1855UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0940UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1715UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 1820UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55231NT @ 1319UT BOUTF-MIN=55197NT @ 1927UT BOUTF-AVG=55218NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+072,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+127NT@ 1751UT GOES6-MIN=N:-022NT@ 2224UT G6-AVG=+100,+030,-008
FLUXFCST=STD:070,070,070;SESC:070,070,070 BAI/PAI-FCST=005,010,015/010,012,015
KFCST=2224 4112 2225 5112 27DAY-AP=009,006 27DAY-KP=3222 3223 1212 1223
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!

```

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 20 AUG 94 was 25.0.
The Full Kp Indices for 20 AUG 94 are: 1+ 3- 3- 2- 2- 2o 2-

The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 20 AUG 94 are: 5 12 13 7 6 7 8 6
Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 21 AUG is: 1.0E+07

SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was low by virtue of a single, uncorrelated C1 xray burst at 21/0512UT. No other activity was noted over the past 24 hours.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be very low to low for the entire forecast period.

The geomagnetic field has been at quiet levels for the past 24 hours. High latitude stations experienced a short period of minor to major storm levels from 21/1500 to 21/1800 UT. The reason for this activity was not immediately apparent.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be quiet to unsettled for the three day forecast period. High latitude stations may see continued periods of minor to major storming for the entire forecast period.

Event probabilities 22 aug-24 aug

Class M	01/01/01
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 22 aug-24 aug

A. Middle Latitudes	
Active	05/15/30
Minor Storm	05/10/15
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/05
B. High Latitudes	
Active	20/30/30
Minor Storm	10/15/15
Major-Severe Storm	05/05/05

HF propagation conditions were near-normal over all regions. The decay and departure of Region 7765 beyond the west limb today has decreased the 10.7 cm solar flux to low values. The weak level of ionizing radiation influencing the

ionosphere will result in decreasing MUFs over the next week,
particularly over the polar and auroral regions.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 21/2400Z AUGUST

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7764	S08W68	358	0010	AXX	04	002	ALPHA	
7767	S12W22	312	0030	CA0	07	005	BETA	
7768	S14W15	305	0010	BX0	03	003	BETA	
7766	N09W48	338					PLAGE	

REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 22 AUGUST TO 24 AUGUST

NMBR LAT LO

NONE

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 21 AUGUST, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	RGN	LOC	XRAY	OP	245MHZ	10CM	SWEEP
NONE									

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 21 AUGUST, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE	DUR	II	IV
NO EVENTS OBSERVED								

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 21/2400Z

ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS

EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	CAR	TYPE	POL	AREA	OBSN
NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR ANALYSIS								

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	2695 MHz	8800 MHz	15.4 GHz
20 Aug:	0005	0010	0016	B5.6						
	0019	0019	0024		SF	7767	S15E06			
	0029	0029	0033		SF	7767	S15E05			
	1017	1021	1026	B1.0						
	1342	1348	1355	B1.1						

1421 1425 1431 B1.1

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	Total	(%)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-----
Region 7767:	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	002	(33.3)
Uncorrelated:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	004	(66.7)

Total Events: 006 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
NO EVENTS OBSERVED.								

NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,
Spray	= Limb Spray,
Surge	= Bright Limb Surge,
EPL	= Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

** End of Daily Report **

Date: 23 Aug 1994 01:58:04 GMT
From: news.sprintlink.net!indirect.com!usenet@uunet.uu.net

Subject: FCC license renewal processing time data point
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>
>>I mailed my 610 for a simple renewal (no call change, no address change, etc)
>>directly to Gettysburg on July 18. My new license is effective August 15,
>>was postmarked August 17, and arrived today, August 19. The new effective
>>date is exactly 4 weeks from my 610 mailing date.
>
>>Just makes you wonder, how much more work can it be to issue a new license
>>vs. process a renewal? 17 weeks vs. 4 weeks? I guess there are just less
>>applications in the renewal pipeline and they push them right through...
>
>>Well now I am good for another 10 years :-)
>
>>Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@vfl.paramax.COM
>
>MY last HAM class all recieved there license in four weeks. This was at the
>time everyone here was screaming about a 17 week delay. I never saw it. The
>FCC seems to be in gear now and working pretty smooth. Now is a good time to
>send a letter to the FCC recognizing good work. Or we could just be a bunch of
>whiners that only squawk when things aren't going just right. My letter is in
>the e- mail.
>

Passed my Advanced 1st saturday in April and my Extra code and written
two weeks later and have not recieved anything as of August 21.
Oh well pretty strange.

Date: 22 Aug 1994 19:26:26 -0400
From: yale.edu!noc.near.net!chaos.dac.neu.edu!not-for-mail@yale.arpa
Subject: Field Day Web Page
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The Boston Amateur Radio Club has added a Field Day World Wide Web page
to its home page.

The Field Day address is: <http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc/fd.html>

The home page address is in the .signature below.

Please check it out, and offer any comments you have.

73,
Scott, WY1Z

--

Scott Ehrlich, Amateur Radio Callsign: wylz wylz@ka2jxi.ny [AX.25 Packet]
E-mail addresses: wylz@neu.edu [Internet], wylz@walphy.ampr.org [TCP/IP Packet]
Boston ARC ftp archives: ftp oak.oakland.edu /pub/hamradio
Boston ARC Web page: <http://www.acs.oakland.edu/barc.html>

Date: 22 Aug 1994 22:43:42 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!
cleveland.Freenet.Edu!ek207@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FLAME the FCC
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

My son and I took our no code tech exam on MAY 15 this year. My son is 17 years and was all hyped up about the exam. He wanted to pass so badly. Well, he did, he passed both parts with 100%. I did not as well but passed anyway.

Now, 14 weeks later we still do not have our licenses. Vacation passed where we could have used our radios, other times passed, but still no license. A call to the ARRL only confirmed that they sent the results to the FCC. Otherwise they do not do anything for your dues.

What is taking the FCC so long? Anyone else any good ideas to fire up some action from those lazy bastards? But like they say, government workers (an oxymoron) are the lowest of all.

Had to get this of my (mild mannered otherwise) chest.

--

Bill and Tim Father and Son
Hard core railfans and photographers
No track is safe from us, anywhere, anytime.

Date: 22 Aug 94 21:06:20 GMT
From: uswnvg!tconboy@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Iambic Keyer Standards
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

David George (al434@FreeNet.Carleton.CA) wrote:

: I understand there are two standards for Iambic Keyers. Could
: someone please explain them to me.

The difference is when the dot or dash memories load. Curtis calls them the A and B modes. Which is which escapes me. One loads the opposite memory, in essence, when the key lever is first pressed, but only then. The second mode typically loads the opposite memory when the current code element starts, if the opposite key contact is still closed.

I find the second mode very hard to use in full iambic mode. Let me give you an example:

You want to send a letter "K". This is a nice character to send with the Iambic mode. You squeeze the key levers together, but hit the dash lever just a little sooner than the dot lever. The dash starts, is followed by a dot, and then is followed by the final dash. As soon as the final dash starts, I let go of both levers. Character finishes... at least with the first mode. With the second mode, the dot memory is reloaded as soon as the final dash starts and you wind up with a trailing dot, making it a "C". To avoid this, you have to let go of the dot lever prior to the start of the final dash. This is hard in practice at high speed (at least for me). I've even seen some designs that require you to open the dot contact before the end of the dot!

I suspect that most users of keyers that generate the trailing dots do not normally employ the iambic ("squeeze key") function, but actually close only one key contact at a time (bug style). In fact, I can use the keyer in my IC765 if I use an old single lever paddle, but my hand gets tired much sooner, and my code not quite as smooth.

I wish my '765 could be set up to eliminate the "trailing dot problem". (To avoid this, I use an external CMOS keyer that I designed myself). I see that AEA added the second mode to their Morse Machine in a firmware upgrade after the initial product release.

73, Terry

--

Terry Conboy N6RY tconboy@uswnvg.com vm:206-450-8388 fax:206-450-8399
Speaks for neither U S WEST NewVector Group nor AirTouch Communications

Date: 23 Aug 94 10:22:32 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Kenwood TM742E hidden features
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Greetings,

I am using a TM742E dual-bander from Kenwood for several weeks.
The unit works fine, but I wonder what it's capable of doing rather than the functions which are described in the operating manual.
For example: how can the set be switched on and off in the cross-band repeater mode by using an external handheld with DTMF??
The 742 can be remotely controlled with DTMF, but the commands are quite limited (as documented in the manual).

I already mentioned the out-of-band spurious responses when using the rig outside the 70 cm band in an earlier Email message.
Does anyone already know a fix for this problem?? Most 742's do have the same problem.

73's de Tom PA2TSL

Email: toms@hp08cn06.neth.hp.com

Date: Tue, 23 Aug 1994 01:03:03 GMT
From: vigra.com!news.vigra.com!steve@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: learning CW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

-=> On Mon, 22 Aug 1994 15:12:03 GMT, rapw20@email.sps.mot.com (Mark Monninger) said:

> I dunno for sure, Derek, but my guess is that very few people
> actually use it on the air. They learn it to pass the tests (which
> are sent in perfectly formed, non-QRM'ed fashion) and then don't use
> it.

That's me.. I practiced CW for about a week after learning all the Tech theory, and got up to 8 wpm or so. I don't think it was that hard. I passed the Tech Plus tests, but I doubt I'll ever use code. I learned it..

- in case I ever want to try HF in the future. (Why? dunno)
- because hollywood makes it look like a great emergency skill. :-)
- so I don't have to be a No-Code Tech.
- so I can gripe about code without looking like I have no clue.
- because I was curious.

I'm so used to higher-and-higher-bandwidth computers that code just seems like a step backwards from voice. Trying to have a real (non-template) conversation with someone in CW is frustrating. If the

conversation is more important than the medium, I'd rather just switch to phone (possibly telephone!) and discuss it without limitations on speed or intelligibility. Unfortunately, almost all QSOs I've encountered are just talk about ham radio, and some apparently are just to exercise the radio spectrum. :-)

Before you all pounce on me for yet another wet-behind-the-ears swipe at CW, I must say that I *do* understand the appeal of CW to some people. It just doesn't do it for me, so I probably won't use it. On the other hand, ATV looks really cool! To each their own! :)

-Steve

Steve Haehnichen
steve@vigra.com

Vigra, Inc. San Diego, CA
(619) 597-7080 x116 Fax: (619) 597-7094

Date: 22 AUG 94 17:00:33
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd.lkg.dec.com!mrnews.mro.dec.com!est.enet.dec.com!
randolph@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: learning CW
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <3397dj\$rsb@gerald.cc.utexas.edu>, oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu (Derek Wills) writes...

>I'm curious to know whether those who learn it from computer programs
>that send perfect code in a quiet room find it a shock once they get
>on the air and have to contend with real people sending code, fading
>signals, QRM, all that stuff? Is it easy to make the transition to
>the real world?

Yes, it's a bit of a jump to real radio signals, but nothing too bad. The advantages of a code program are significant: practice when you have the time, anywhere, by making tapes; set the speed to just over what you can copy, to get your speed up; copy (pseudo-) random words, letters, etc.; let the computer test your speed; take a mock 13 WPM test to see if you're ready.

Copying strictly over-the-air QSOs gets you good at copying over-the-air QSOs, which might make it hard on you if the VE decides to test you with plain text out of a magazine or some such... Fortunately, most don't.

-Tom R. N100Q randolph@est.enet.dec.com

Date: 22 Aug 94 02:32:00 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!wa4mei!totrbbs!les.scofield@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: Militia forming
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Anyone interested in helping me organize a militia in your state?
Legal government approved ones, not crackpot ones.

Freedom Force
the modern day version of the "Sons of Liberty"

4135 LaVista Rd. #610-104
Tucker, GA 30084

Top Of The Rock BBS - Lilburn, GA	SYSOP: Steve Diggs
UUCP: totrbbs.atl.ga.us	Snailmail: 4181 Wash Lee Ct.
Phone: +1 404 921 8687	Lilburn, GA 30247-7407

Date: Mon, 22 Aug 1994 21:27:54 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!swiss.ans.net!
newsgate.watson.ibm.com!watnews.watson.ibm.com!bocanews.bocaraton.ibm.com!
portal.austin.ibm.com!awdprime.austin.@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: Opinions on FT-736, IC-970, IC-820
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm thinking about getting a Yeasu Ft-736 or an ICOM IC-970 or IC-820.
I'm leaning toward the Yeasu. Any opinions, warnings, cries of disgust,
etc.?

--

Mickey McInnis - mcinnis@austin.ibm.com (mcinnis@vnet.ibm.com outside IBM)

--

Date: 23 Aug 94 18:27:00 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Rigs in dish washers
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A few years ago, my laptop fell in a basin with water and soap detergent. A combination of push and small kids did it. I managed to get it working again by running it under distilled water making sure that all the soap run off, and letting it dry over a heater for a few hours. Needless to say it worked perfectly.

Peter Vekinis, pve@dg13.cec.be

Date: Mon, 22 Aug 1994 21:05:40 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!tomb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Wimpy Audio Output - HT's & Mobiles
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

p653663 (p653663@austin.lockheed.com) wrote:

: Noticed several of the new rigs, HT's and Mobiles, have wimpy audio
: output. Adding an external speaker helps but has anyone tried using
: one of the amplified speakers?

For mobile, I hose audio into the car's audio system, which is
ample for even my old deaf ears. I use the same jack as for CD audio.

73, K7ITM

Date: Mon, 22 Aug 1994 22:28:52 GMT
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!kahuna!jeffrey@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <Cu8Htp.AL8@VOA.GOV>, <32b3ns\$pol@news.acns.nwu.edu>,
<32h95q\$6mf@dunx1.ocs.drexel.edu>k
Subject : Re: VOA Internet Audio Debuts Aug. 15

In article <32h95q\$6mf@dunx1.ocs.drexel.edu> woolmata@dunx1.ocs.drexel.edu (Thomas Woolman) writes:

>

> Just curious, but does anyone know who is responsible for producing the
> programs and writing/editing their content? I'm just wondering who's
> in charge of the U.S. Propoganda Machine. This might explain why so
> people outside of the United States hate Americans. It's because our
> radio propoganda is so badly produced.

Ouch. Sounds as if you've been audited by the IRS.

I've talked to MANY foreign students on campus about the VOA bcsts and
none of them had anything bad to say about the VOA - everyone one of
them mentioned how helpful the bcsts were in getting familiar with
American culture; some who were from very small towns or villages said
their community was completely dependent upon the VOA for world news.

One reason those outside the US might hate Americans is that they've
encountered American tourists with 'attitude problems'.

Jeff NH6IL

Date: 22 Aug 1994 21:14:39 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!qualcomm.com!qualcomm.com!kleing@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <333n3t\$jjqf@nic-nac.CSU.net>, <1994Aug20.140335.9766@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<33aqf0\$gss@eugene.convex.com>
Subject : Re: Questions: Digital Scanning, Cellphones, Transmissions

In article <33aqf0\$gss@eugene.convex.com> horak@convex.com (David Horak) writes:
>In <1994Aug20.140335.9766@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
writes:

>
>>There are two methods competing for digital cellular. One is based
>>on TDMA, and the other is spread spectrum. Since with SS each phone will
>>Gary
>
>Wouldn't SS be a pain to orchestrate being that cell sites use specific
>frequencies per site or am I missing something here? Are the digital
>phones going to use the same freq spectrum? (~824-849)

Yep, you're missing something. The SS system called IS-95 will use
a SS modulation of 1.25 MHz. At first, only a single such wide channel
would be used for the CDMA SS system. The analog system would be removed
from those channels. Later on, as the proportion of phones shifts
toward CDMA capable phones, more bandwidth can be converted to SS
use. Note that CDMA SS allows a single 1.25 MHz bandwidth channel
to be used by ALL cells in the system. This is a key aspect of
CDMA's higher capacity than other techniques

Klein Gilhousen, WT6G
QUALCOMM Incorporated

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #949
